Shortage of Petrol in the Capital

*40. SHRI M. M. JACOB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was shortage of petrol in the Capital in the recent past;

(b) whether public transport system was affected thereby;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to meet this shortage since the commuters mostly depend on public transport system;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce rationing of petrol in the Capital, if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) As per information received from the Delhi Administration, there is no proposal to introduce rationing of petrol in the capital at present.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Total requirement of Petrol, Diesel, L.P. Gas and Other Petroleum Products

92. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of petrol, diesel, L.P.G. and other petroleum products in the country at present;

(b) what is the indigenous production of these products and how much is imported to meet the shortfall; and

(c) what are the schemes at present being executed to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of petroleum products and by when India is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in the respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The consumption of petroleum products during 1990-91 is estimated to be about 55 million tonnes.

(b) The indigenous production of crude oil during 1990-91 is estimated to be about 32.75 million tonnes. About 20.8 million tonnes of crude oil and 8.7 million tonnes of petroleum products are planned to be imported in the current year.

(c) Steps proposed to be taken up by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency are:

(i) Setting up of grass root refineries & expansion of existing refineries.

(ii) Intensification of activities relating to exploration & production of crude oil & natural gas.

(iii) Attaching high priority to energy conservation measures in all sector of economy.

Satellite survey to locate Petroleum Reserves in the Country

93. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Satellite survey to locate petroleum reserves in the country and its territorial waters has been conducted;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted as to how long these reserves will last; and

(d) by when the country is likely to be self-reliant in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statellite surveys covering various fields all over the country have been conducted since the commissioning of various satallite missions by NASA in 1970s. and through the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite since the 1980s. Remote Sattelite surveys are aimed at gathering geological or topographical information in areas where the logistics of operation are difficult. They do not give any direct indication of oil reserves.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is unlikely that the country would achieve self sufficiency in crude oil in the foreseeable future.

Literacy Rate in the Country

94. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present rate of literacy in the country and also in the various States, State-wise; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to further improve the literacy rate?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) The literacy data in the country is collected through the decennial census operations. According to the census held in 1981, the literacy rate in the country was 36,23 per cent. A Statement showing, State-wise, the literacy rate according to 1981 census is attached.

(b) Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a programme of non-formal education in the ten educationally backward States and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15—35 age-group by 1995 form an integral part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country.

The emphasis under National Literacy Mission is on adopting an area approach in an attempt to eradicate illiteracy in that area in a time bound manner. Accordingly, total literacy campaigns have been/are being launched in the entire States of Kerala and Goa, Union Territory of Pondicherry, 100 talukas in Gujarat and in 31 other districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pradesh and West Bengal.

Statement

Literacy rate in the country

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage of Literacy rates, 1981
	INDIA*†	36·23
	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	29·94
2.	Bihar	26·20
3.	Gujarat	43·70
4.	Haryana	36·14
5.	Himachal Pradesh . .	42·48
6.	Jammu & Kashmir .	26·67
7.	Karnataka . . .	38·46
8.	Kerala	70·42